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May 18, 1913, Peace Day, and call upon the people of the State to gather together and rally to the support of this great movement for the benefit and blessing of mankind; and I further urge that appropriate peace exercises be held in the schools of the State on Monday, May 19, 1913.

National Peace Congress at Leeds.

The Ninth National Peace Congress of Great Britain and Ireland opened at Leeds, June 10. Joshua Rowntree was the president of the congress. About one hundred peace societies were represented by considerably over three hundred delegates. Mr. Joseph G. Alexander, Mr. Philips Price, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. George Herbert Perris, Lady Barlow, and Mr. Francis Hirst were some of the distinguished persons represented on the program. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., wrote, among other things, to the congress these words: "It cannot be said that the immediate prospect is fair either as regards the powers lately at war or those which, like ourselves, while avoiding war, bear military burdens only less crushing than those of war. There is going on an evolution of speculative militarism not in itself promising of good. I remain confident, however, that the no less notable evolution of pacific idealism, signalized by so much new and powerful propaganda, will in the end overcome the lower and less intellectual movement. Idea for idea and argument for argument, the case for national peace is so immensely superior to the shibboleths of militarism that it can fail only if all civilization fails." Lady Barlow was applauded for pointing out that while the workers, to their everlasting credit, had abandoned force in favor of arbitration, that the churches were several centuries behind the time. "When Italy went to war with Turkey, did the Pope preach the importance of arbitration? No; he left it to the cardinals, and they preached the old cry, 'Cross *versus* Crescent.'" She declared that the time had come when the church should preach the superiority of arbitration over war. An interesting sidelight on the situation in Great Britain is revealed by the opening of a campaign by the National Service League against the National Peace Congress. The militarists held two meetings for every one by the congress. They appeared at all the peace meetings, and insisted upon giving "the peace people as little peace as possible."

Among the Peace Organizations.

Mr. Soroku Ebara, member of the Japanese House of Peers, Vice-President of the Japanese Peace Society, President of the Y. M. C. A. of Tokyo, together with Mr. K. Yamamoto, for eight years Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Tokyo, arrived in California May 19. They spent much time visiting the Japanese farmers of California, urging them to view the present situation in California hopefully and to interpret it only in terms of peace. These two gentlemen later visited Washington, D. C. They brought special greetings to the American Peace Society from the American Peace Society of Japan.

The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society, with headquarters at Toronto, Canada, has for its officers the following: Prof. L. E. Horning, Victoria College, President; Mr. S. W. Michener, Toronto, Secretary; William

Greenwood Brown, Toronto, Treasurer. The Secretary reports encouragingly of the work for organization in that country. It is a special pleasure for us to acknowledge the fine spirit of co-operation between this Society and the American Peace Society.

Dr. James L. Tryon, Director of our New England Department, is continuing his work in behalf of the International Court. The correspondence in relation to it is becoming more and more important. He is planning a second stereopticon lecture, which he hopes to found on the dedication of the Peace Palace. He recently gave his illustrated lecture, "The One Hundred Years Peace," before the American Institute of Instruction at Bethlehem, N. H.

Mrs. Belva Lockwood, lawyer, and twice candidate of the Equal Rights Party for the President of the United States, will be 83 years old next October. Her enthusiasm in the work for international peace is not the least dimmed by the passing years. She has been attending the International Suffrage Congress at Budapest, before which she delivered an address, during the course of which she said:

"War is decimating, degenerating, and impoverishing the nations of the earth. We are groaning under the burden of wars past and present and the dread of wars to come, the burden of which falls directly on the women, and which has been termed on the continent the armed peace! No higher purpose or mission could be conceived by woman today as she enters into her new and greater activities of life—a full partner in the political world with men—than to relegate war to the past, along with other barbarisms. We therefore beg leave of this International Congress of Women to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved by this international body, That the sense of its members is opposed to war as against the interest of humanity, and that the increase of military and naval armaments is a useless expenditure, opposed to the public good, and that we, as a body, recommend that all difficulties hereafter between nations shall be settled by reference to The Hague Court or by arbitration.*"

Brief Peace Notes.

... In the Boston *Post* of June 22 Count Okuma, former Prime Minister of Japan, and who perhaps is the highest political authority in the Nipponese Empire, known indeed throughout the Empire as the "Wise Man of Waseda," has a communication of considerable length, in which he assures America of continuing Japanese friendship. He closes his communication with these words: "I believe, in the future, as time advances, we shall be still firmer and stauncher friends, and it is not only the wish of our nation, but the wish of America also to work for the cause of peace, so that we shall both be able to work together in this great cause."

... In a letter from Jerusalem, Palestine, dated April 15, 1913, a professor in one of our New England colleges writes as follows:

"We have come up along the top of Mount Carmel, then along the coast up to Acre. Here is the one prison for all Palestine, and it has men in it now that have tried to run away from the war. As we rode from Nazareth we passed a group of perhaps two dozen farmers